regard. Various States have filed their replies directly to Supreme Court and it is not feasible for the Government to comment on the status of compliance by the State Governments on which a view in this would be taken by Supreme Court, However, in respect of Union Territories, the responsibility for action lies with the Central Government and substantial compliance has already been done. The position varies widely in respect of the various Union Territories because of their unique characteristics in terms of the legal, administrative, demographic and geographical situations specific to each Union Territory. An application has also been filed in Supreme Court on 12.2.2007 seeking directions by way of clarification/ modification of certain directions, with reference to Union Territories.

Banned organization in the country

†3927. SHRI SHREEGOPAL WAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

the names of the organizations banned in the country;

the locations of their centres, State-wise;

the names of the organizations out of them which have been found to have relations with foreign countries;

the number of persons of each banned organization arrested till date;

the number of persons escaped from among those arrested;

whether some escaped persons have gone to other countries; and

if so, the names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) A list of groups declared as terrorist organizations under section 2(1)(m) and section 35 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2004 is enclosed as Statement. *(See* below) As per available information, a number of these terrorist Organizations have their camps in neighbouring countries/have external linkages and have been involved in acts of terror and violence in different parts of the country.

(d) As per available information, the number of terrorists/extremists/naxals/members of banned organizations, arrested in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Northn Eastern States and naxal affected States, during the year 2006 and 2007 are as under:

State/Region	2006	2007
Jammu & Kashmir	429	400
North Eastern States	1406	1837
Naxal affected States	1270	1448

Besides, as per available information, during this period, more than 250 terrorists/members of banned organizations are reported to have been arrested in the hinterland.

(e) to (g) Specific details of each such case is not centrally maintained.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

List of Groups declared as terrorist organization under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967

1. Babbar Khalsa International.
2. Khalistan Commando Force.
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force.
4. International Sikh Youth Federation.
5. Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis.
6. Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-FURQAN.
7. Harkat-UI-Mujahideen/Harkat-Ul-Ansar/Harkat-Ul-Jehad-E-Islami
8. Hizb-UI-Mujahideen/Hizb-Ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen.
10. Jammu And Kashmir Islamic Front.
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA).
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF).
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK).
16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP).
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL).
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF).
19. All Tripura Tiger Force.
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura.
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).
22. Students Islamic Movement of India.
23. Deendar Anjuman.
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)-People's war, All its Formations and Front Organisations.
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All Its Formations and Front Organisations.
26. Al-Badr.
27. Jamiat-Ul-Mujahidden.
28. Al-Qaida.
29. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM).

Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA).

Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT).

Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES).

Incidences of car jacking

†3928. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that the incidents of car jacking have considerably increased in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR);

if so, the details thereof;

the number of incidents of car jacking that took palce during the year 2006-07 and 2007-08;

the places where the incidents of car jacking are rampant;

whether it is also a fact that most of the reports of car jacking are not registered-by police; and

if so, the steps taken by Government to stop incidents of car asking and register all the reports of car jacking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (0 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific information of car jacking. As far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, the details of incidents of car jacking during 2006,2007 and upto 31.3.2008 are given below:

Year	Total Number of incidence of car jacking in NCT of Delhi.
2006	27
2007	48
2008 (Upto 31st March)	10

The above table shows an increase in the number of cases of car Jacking registered during 2007 as compared to 2006 in NCT of Delhi. The carjacking Incidents in Delhi are higher in the areas closer to inter-State borders. The cases of car jacking are registered by Delhi Police as soon as it comes to notice of Delhi Police. The law and order is a State subject and it is the reponsibility of the State Government to register the cases and take action to stop incidents of car jacking in the State. However, as far as Delhi is concerned, the steps taken by Delhi Police to stop incidents of the carjacking are given below:

(0 Anti-Auto Theft Squad has been formed in every Dsitrict especially to keep close watch on the activities of car-jackers operating in their areas, or to neutralise gangs involved in carjacking.

(ill Check posts at all borders have been set up and the staff deployed there is regularly briefed/instructed in this regard.

(iii") Crime Branch has been targeting desperate criminals indulging in the activities of carjacking.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi